



UBC
FISHERIES
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- Project Seahorse
- Province of BC Ecosystems Branch Unit
- Sea Around Us Project

ABOUT THE LARKIN LECTURE

Colleagues, family and friends established the Larkin Lecture series to honour Dr. Peter Larkin when he retired from the University of British Columbia, and later, when he passed away in 1996. The Lecture is held approximately every two years at the UBC Fisheries Centre, and the manuscript is submitted for publication in *Fish and Fisheries*, subject to the normal refereeing processes. (Until 1998, the Larkin Lectures were published in *Reviews in Fish Biology and Fisheries*.)

Northcote, T.D. (1996) Obituary of Peter Anthony Larkin. *Rev. Fish Biol. Fish.* 6(4): 374-7.

PREVIOUS LARKIN LECTURES

1995: Professor Ray Beverton, Cardiff, Wales

Published as:

Beverton, R.J.H. (1998) Fish, fact and fantasy: a long view. *Rev. Fish Biol. Fish.* 8(3): 229-249.

(Lecture not delivered orally due to illness)

1996: Dr. John Caddy, FAO, Rome

Published as:

Caddy, J. F. (1999) Fisheries management in the 21st century: will new paradigms apply? *Rev. Fish Biol. Fish.* 9(1): 1-43.

1999: Dr. Kevern Cochrane, FAO, Rome

Published as:

Cochrane, K.I. (2000) Reconciling sustainability, economic efficiency and equity in fisheries: the one that got away? *Fish and Fisheries* 1(1): 3-21.

2000: Dr. Pamela Mace, NMFS, Woods Hole

Published as:

Mace, P.M. (2001) A new role for MSY in single-species and ecosystem approaches to fisheries stock assessment and management. *Fish and Fisheries* 2(1): 2-32.

2001: Dr. Dayton L. Alverson, NRC, Seattle

Published as:

Alverson, D.L. (2002) Factors influencing the scope and quality of science and management decisions (The good, the bad and the ugly). *Fish and Fisheries* 3(1): 3-19.

2003: Dr. Yvonne Sadovy, University of Hong Kong

Published as:

Sadovy, Y. (2005) Trouble on the reef: the imperative for managing vulnerable and valuable fisheries. *Fish and Fisheries* 6(3): 167-185.

2005: Dr. Jon G. Sutinen, University of Rhode Island
"Blue Water Crime & Conservation: Controlling the Pirates in Marine Fisheries."

THE EIGHTH LARKIN LECTURE



Dr. Ray Hilborn

School of Aquatic and Fisheries Sciences
The University of Washington

Learning From Fisheries Successes:



Photo Norman Van Vactor

Managing Fish is Managing People

5 p.m. Wednesday, 28 March 2007
Aquatic Ecosystems Research Laboratory, Room 120
2202 Main Mall
Vancouver, BC Canada

FISHERIES CENTRE
THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Learning from Fisheries Successes: Managing Fish is Managing People

ABSTRACT

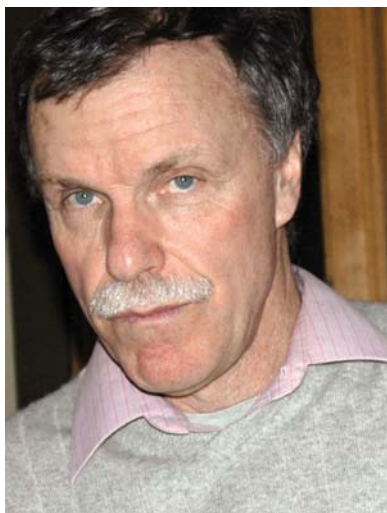
Since the 1950s, a long string of fisheries collapses such as the California sardine, the Peruvian anchovetta and more recently the Northern cod have captured public and scientific attention. Much less visible have been the fishery successes, where fish stocks are maintained in a productive state over decades of exploitation, and in more and more cases where fishing communities are stable and the fishing industry profitable.

As we look for ways to remedy the problems in the many fisheries still plagued by overexploitation, excess effort and lack of profitability, the major lessons are to be learned from the exceptions, the successes. What are the characteristics of success?

In the late 1970s Peter Larkin, in a Zoology Department seminar at UBC, identified the understanding of fishermen's behavior as critical to understanding fisheries dynamics. Since then, I and others have approached the understanding of fishermen from an ecological, economic and anthropological perspective, and we all have come to the same conclusions: successful fisheries management requires understanding people's motivations and incentives. In this lecture, I will review some of the results from the last 30 years of how fishermen behave, and from specific case studies of successful fisheries show how the understanding of incentives can lead to biological and economic success.

Success in fisheries can be defined on many dimensions, including ecological sustainability, community sustainability, and economic profitability. There are two primary approaches to fisheries management. The first is top down control of catch levels by government agencies, which has led in numerous places to ecological sustainability, but rarely to community stability or economic profitability. The second approach is bottom up management through incentives. The key to achieving ecological, community and economic sustainability is eliminating the competitive race-for-fish nature of fisheries and providing incentives for lower costs and higher quality products.

BIOGRAPHY: DR. RAY HILBORN

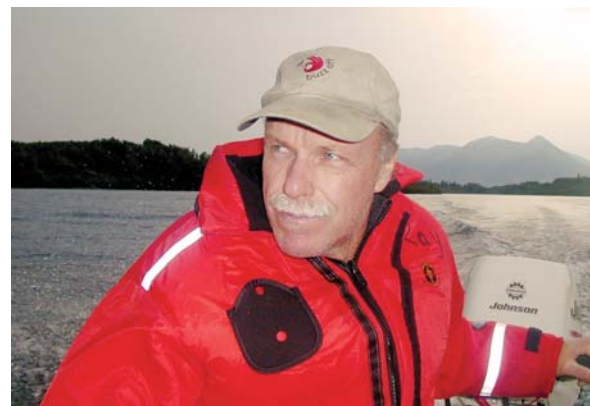


Ray Hilborn is the Richard C. and Lois M. Worthington Professor of Fisheries Management at the University of Washington School of Aquatic and Fisheries Sciences. He received his Ph.D. in Zoology from the University of British Columbia in 1974. From 1975 to 1980 he was a policy analyst with the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Environment, and from 1980 to 1985 an affiliate faculty member at UBC funded by grants from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans. After 2 years in New Caledonia with the Tuna and Billfish Program of the South Pacific Commission he joined the faculty at the University of Washington in 1987.

Dr. Hilborn's research interests have encompassed a broad range of ecological and resource management issues, including ecological analysis of fishermen's behavior, adaptive management, Bayesian statistical analysis of ecological models, analysis of success of salmon hatcheries and development of stock assessment methods. During the last 20 years, he has worked closely with fishery managers and scientists in a range of fisheries in British Columbia, Alaska, New Zealand, Australia and the U.S. He currently directs the University of Washington's field program on salmon in Alaska, where he does field work and teaches courses

each summer. The broad goal of this research is to understand the relationship between natural and human biocomplexity, and the sustainability of the fishery and the ecosystem. He has ongoing research on protected area management in Serengeti National Park in Tanzania as part of another NSF biocomplexity project.

Dr. Hilborn serves on the editorial boards of 5 journals including the Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences. He has served on the Ocean Studies Board of the National Research Council, and as a scientific advisor to the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy. He has received the American Fisheries Society's Award of Excellence and the Volvo Environment Prize. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.



The Larkin Lecture at 5 pm on Wednesday March 28, 2007, is free and open to the general public. The Lecture will be followed by a reception 6-8 pm in the lobby of the AERL building.

On Thursday March 29, a question and answer session with Dr. Hilborn takes place in AERL 120 at 11 am, followed by a pizza lunch.

Kindly RSVP regarding Lecture, reception and lunch via our website
<http://www.fisheries.ubc.ca/events/lectures/>,
or by phone to 604 822-2731.